

Algeria	1.00 Drs.	Iraq	1.15	Norway	5.50 N.K.
Austria	1.50 S.	Italy	1.20 Lira	Orinoco	0.700 Rock
Bahrain	0.50 Drs.	Jordan	450 Frs.	Portugal	50 Ec.
Belgium	1.50 Drs.	Kuwait	500 Drs.	Qatar	1.00 Drs.
Canada	2.110	Lebanon	500 Drs.	Rep. of Ireland	20 P.
China	450 M.A.R.	Malta	2.50 Drs.	South Africa	0.00 R.
Croatia	6.50 D.	Monaco	2.50 Drs.	Spain	... 90 Pes.
Denmark	100 D.	Lebanon	5.50 S.K.	Sri Lanka	1.00 Drs.
Egypt	100 L.	Malta	0.25 Drs.	Sweden	5.50 D.
Finland	1.50 Drs.	Montenegro	2.50 Drs.	Switzerland	1.00 Fr.
Germany	2.00 D.	Montenegro	2.50 Drs.	Turkey	1.50 Drs.
Greece	400 Drs.	Morocco	2.50 Drs.	U.S. M.	0.50 Drs.
Iceland	50 Drs.	Netherlands	2.50 P.	U.S. M.	1.00 Drs.
Iraq	1.15 Drs.	Nigeria	1.70 K.	Venezuela	0.25 D.



The pope signed the code of canon law Tuesday, watched by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger of West Germany, center, and Archbishop José Rosalio Castillo Lara of Venezuela.

Pope Signs New Canons to Make Changes in Church Rules Official

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II signed a new code of canon law Tuesday that translates reforms made by the Second Vatican Council and other modern changes into everyday rules for the world's 760 million Roman Catholics.

The code upholds the bans on abortion, divorce, and artificial birth control. Women are given a greater role in church functions but are still barred from the priesthood. The code no longer bans Catholics from marrying non-Catholics but says local bishops must approve such marriages first.

Interfaith marriages, like other formal changes in the code, have been approved for some time, but the new code makes them official.

Senior churchmen made clear at a news conference that the code of 1,752 canons brings no sweeping changes in church doctrine and discipline.

It reduces the offenses warranting automatic excommunication — the church's supreme penalty — from 37 to seven: heresy or renouncing one's faith and causing schism; desecration of the Eucharist; abortion; physical violence against the pope; violation by a priest of the secrecy of the confessional; consecration of a bishop without papal mandate; and abuse by a priest of the power of absolution.

Women can serve on a number of church courts and diocesan commissions, including those dealing with marriage and annulment. Where there is a severe shortage of priests, laymen and women are in effect allowed to run a parish, perform weddings and preside at funerals, with permission from the local bishop. They cannot say Mass or hear confessions.

Pio Ciprotti, an Italian lawyer, who was responsible for revising the penal section of the code, said that it aimed to promote spiritual welfare rather than prescribe penalties for every transgression.

The code includes a ban on union activity by priests and nuns and clearly states that they are for-

bidden from holding offices that involve public power unless they have authorization from their local bishops. Mr. Ciprotti said at a news conference before the pope signed the code.

Mr. Ciprotti said priests and nuns may serve as advisers to government commissions, such as those dealing with drug rehabilitation or youth problems. Local bishops may allow priests and nuns to have roles in political parties or unions if it is considered "for the common good or the defense of church rights," he said.

Pope John Paul has said several times that "priests should be priests and politicians should be politicians," but exceptions have been made, as in Nicaragua, where two priests are cabinet ministers. The old code made no specific reference to priests and nuns holding public office or leading unions.

In one example of giving local churches more autonomy, the code reduces the number of mandatory holy days from 10 to two. Christians and one feast dedicated to the Virgin Mary. National churches can choose the second day and include others according to local tradition.

No text of the code was released. The Vatican said it may be months before it is translated from Latin and made available to the public.

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But the president said that "we insist on an equal balance of forces" and "we also insist that any agreement we sign can and will be verifiable."

Mr. Reagan's address comes at a time of deep recession, with the highest unemployment rate since 1946 — 10.8 percent — and lengthening soup lines in many depressed

EC Agrees on Fishing Quotas, Aid for Denmark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Denmark and other European Community countries agreed Tuesday on a system of national fishing quotas, ending years of haggling for the dwindling stocks of fish in common waters.

Ministers from the 10 countries signed an agreement outlining where each country's fishermen could go and how much of the major species they could catch. The species covered by the agreement are cod, haddock, pollock, whiting, redfish, plaice and mackerel.

A compromise setting mackerel

quotas made the final agreement possible. It gave Denmark the right to catch up to 22,000 tons of mackerel this year, including 7,000 tons in disputed seas west of Scotland.

After that, Denmark will be barred from the area. Starting in 1984, if Danish fishermen cannot catch a 25,000-ton mackerel quota in other waters, the EC budget will give them special financial aid.

After nearly four years of difficult and tough negotiations, the government has succeeded in obtaining a remarkably firm agreement, to the benefit of the British

fishing industry," said Britain's agriculture minister, Peter Walker. "Reason has finally prevailed over passion," said Joseph Ertl, the West German agriculture minister, who presided over the decisive session. "We have laid the basis which offers us the possibility for a reasonable management of the fish reserves and enables us to carry out the fisheries policy on a better organized basis for the future."

Mr. Ertl said the agreement also strengthened the EC position toward non-EC countries. Agreements signed with Norway, Swe-

den and the Faeroe Islands will now go into effect, he said, and a framework agreement signed with Finland can be worked out further.

Kent Kirk, a spokesman for Danish fishermen and a member of the European Parliament, said he endorsed the agreement. Mr. Kirk was fined \$48,000 earlier this month for fishing in British waters to dramatize Denmark's demands.

Fishing experts said it was unlikely that Danish fishermen would be able to find 25,000 tons of mackerel outside Scottish waters and that the special aid would

probably be necessary. The amount of aid will be established by the EC Commission but must be approved by the other member countries.

The agreement calls for a three-year appropriation of 250 million European currency units (\$230 million) to help countries decommission or modernize fleets, explore for new schools of fish and build hatcheries.

From 1973 to 1978 the yearly EC catch averaged 1.5 million tons. The new policy will reduce the annual catch by about 125,000 tons.

Reagan Says U.S. Ready and Willing To Talk on Arms

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan declared Tuesday night the United States was ready and willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union "with firmness and dedication" to achieve an arms agreement that is verifiable and fair to both sides.

In his annual State of the Union speech to Congress, the president noted the change in Soviet leadership.

A poll shows reduced support for President Reagan. Page 2

ship and said, "We are prepared for a positive change in Soviet-American relations. But the Soviet Union must show, by deeds as well as words, a sincere commitment to the well-being and security of our friends and allies."

In his address, the president said a "strong American economy is essential to the well-being and security of the family of nations." Responsible members of the world community do not threaten to invade their neighbors and they restrain their allies from aggression," the president said, in an apparent reference to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

"We are vigorously pursuing arms reduction negotiations with the Soviet Union," he said in the prepared text of the speech. "Supported by our allies, we have put forward draft agreements proposing significant weapons reductions to equal and verifiable lower levels."

But the president said that "we insist on an equal balance of forces" and "we also insist that any agreement we sign can and will be verifiable."

Mr. Reagan's address comes at a time of deep recession, with the highest unemployment rate since 1946 — 10.8 percent — and lengthening soup lines in many depressed

cities. Predictions of federal budget deficits hovering around \$200 billion the current fiscal year have heightened alarm about the economy, although inflation last year was only 3.9 percent.

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Reagan said he was "not really" concerned about public opinion polls that show greater disapproval of his performance than ever before.

"I don't think those people voted for me anyway," he said.

Two public opinion polls released Tuesday said Mr. Reagan's job rating was sharply negative. A New York Times-CBS News poll reported that 47 percent of those surveyed disapproved of how Mr. Reagan is performing his job; 41 percent approved.

A Washington Post-ABC News poll said 54 percent of respondents disapproved of his performance, with 42 percent approving — a shift since October, when 49 percent approved and 44 percent disapproved.

Some critics have charged that Mr. Reagan is not in touch with U.S. economic problems, but the

House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, said, "I was impressed [that] the president is living in the world of reality. He knows what the conditions are out there."

U.S. Is Reported Pressing Israelis To Leave Lebanon

By Edward W. Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — President Ronald Reagan is demanding an Israeli agreement to withdraw from Lebanon before he will renew his invitation to Prime Minister Menachem Begin to visit Washington, a U.S. official said Tuesday.

Confirming widespread speculation in both the U.S. and the Israeli press, the official said Mr. Reagan had made his position known in a letter to Mr. Begin that was delivered Jan. 13 by Philip C. Habib, a special U.S. envoy in the Middle East.

Mr. Begin's visit, which had been tentatively set for mid-February, hinges not only on signs of progress in the troop-withdrawal talks with Lebanon, but also on achieving an agreement, the official said.

The president said there is no purpose in meeting if the main subject is going to be squabbling over minor details of Lebanon," the official said. "He wants not just progress, but an agreement on withdrawal. ... The president doesn't want to spend time hashing out minor details."

At the time of Mr. Habib's meeting with Mr. Begin, aides to the Israeli prime minister described Mr. Reagan's letter as "friendly" and said the question of the trip to Washington had not even come up.

But since then, it has become increasingly clear that the U.S. administration has linked Mr. Begin's welcome in Washington to the Lebanon negotiations.

The willingness of U.S. officials to confirm the content of Mr. Reagan's letter also appeared to

signal a deliberate decision by the United States to step up the diplomatic pressure on Israel to reduce its demands in the negotiations with Lebanon.

Asked about published reports, most recently in a syndicated column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, that the Reagan administration was considering economic and military-aid sanctions against Israel, the official said, "While people are not working in the language of threats, persuasion does not seem to be working."

The official said that although U.S.-Israeli relations had gone through several strains since the invasion of Lebanon last June, the situation had become "far more serious than it was before."

The United States is pressing for a rapid agreement in the talks to turn full attention to Mr. Reagan's broader Middle East peace initiative and negotiations on the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The U.S. official said the administration views the next five weeks as "crucial" in seeking progress toward its broader objectives.

By the end of February, King Hussein of Jordan is expected to have made a decision on whether and under what conditions he will join in negotiations based on the Reagan plan. The Palestine National Council, the governing body of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is also scheduled to meet in February to decide its attitude toward such negotiations and King Hussein's role in them.

Also, the Israeli commission investigating the September massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut is expected to report its findings in February, setting off a major political debate that could lead to early Israeli elections this year.

Moreover, Yitzhak Navon, Israel's popular president, has said that he will announce in February whether he will seek a second term in the largely ceremonial post. Mr. Navon is being encouraged to seek the leadership of the opposition Labor Party to challenge the Begin government in the anticipated elections.

Egyptian Aid Sought

Lebanon sought Tuesday to enlist Egyptian help in a campaign for intensified U.S. efforts to save Lebanon's withdrawal talks with Israel from reaching an impasse. The Associated Press reported from Beirut, quoting Lebanese media.

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon sent two emissaries to Cairo with a message asking President Hosni Mubarak to press for stepped-up U.S. pressure on Israel in his upcoming talks with Mr. Reagan.

INSIDE



CEKUR DIES — The film director George Cukor has died of heart failure in Los Angeles at the age of 83. Page 4.

Bolstered by budget increases, Casey's CIA comes back strong. Page 7.

Communists falter in Thailand: Defections have depleted, demoralized the party. Page 4.

Knocking off early: A drop in average U.S. retirement age confounds experts. Page 3.

Former Canadian Prime Minister Clark faces a revolt within his party. Page 3.

PRELUDE TO NEGOTIATIONS — Paul H. Nitze, U.S. nuclear arms negotiator, spoke Tuesday with W. Tapley Bennett, the U.S. ambassador to NATO, at a NATO Council meeting in Brussels in advance of U.S.-Soviet arms talks, which resume Thursday. Mr. Nitze later said the United States is flexible on its stance in the talks. Page 2.

Shifting Currents on Arms Talks

Reagan Vows Firmness but Hints at Compromise

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although President Ronald Reagan is sending his negotiators back into arms-control talks in Geneva this week with instructions to stand firm on his positions, there are trends in Western Europe and within the administration that point toward an eventual compromise.

Japan Lodges Protest Over Reported Threat By Andropov on Arms

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan lodged a strong protest Tuesday with the Soviet Union over a statement attributed to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, that Moscow may aim some of its SS-20 nuclear missiles at U.S. military bases in Japan.

Japanese diplomats said Toshiro Nakajima, the deputy foreign minister, made an oral protest to Vladimir Y. Pavlov, the Soviet ambassador to Japan, during a 70-minute meeting at the Foreign Ministry. They said the protest also covered the growing Soviet military presence in the Far East, notably on islands claimed by Japan, and negative Soviet media coverage of Japan's relations with the United States and South Korea.

"Frustation just really boiled over," said a Japanese official. "Things have mounted up with the Russians and we let them have it this time."

Mr. Pavlov was reported to have taken a harsh attitude in his response. According to the reports, the Soviet ambassador said his government had to take into account nuclear weapons deployed by the United States on ships and in certain Asian countries.

Analysts said Mr. Pavlov may have been alluding to F-16 aircraft due to be stationed at a U.S. base in northern Japan in the mid-1980s. The F-16 is capable of launching nuclear weapons. Mr. Pavlov also seemed to be alluding to large stocks of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and on aircraft carriers in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Shiro Amaye, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said the Japanese protest covered three main areas:

• Recent reports of remarks by Mr. Andropov. According to a report last week in the West German newspaper *Die Welt*, which officials here said was accurate, Mr. Andropov told Chancellor Hans-Jochen Vogel of West Germany recently that the Russians might move SS-20 rockets from European Russia to the Far East or east of the Ural Mountains.

• The Soviet military buildup in the Far East, and especially the deployment of modern fighter jets on the Kuril Islands, which are claimed by Japan.

• Concurred charges in the Sovi-

Thieves Speed French Import Of Recorders

United Press International

POITIERS, France — Thieves moved in to help whitewash down an enormous backlog of imported video tape recorders that have been stacking up in customs warehouses here under new government import restrictions, police said Tuesday.

They said the thieves circumvented a pair of watchmen and their guard dogs and used a crowbar Sunday night to break into two consignments of recorders stacked in the center's parking lot.

A total of 101 recorders were taken from the two containers, which the thieves sealed up and put back into place, delaying discovery of the theft. Officials said nearly 200,000 Japanese recorders were currently awaiting customs clearance in Poitiers. The government ruled in autumn that the city would be the only port of entry for imported video equipment.

Defense Agency experts said the Soviet Union now had close to 100 SS-20 missiles in Soviet Asia, compared with a Japanese estimate of at least 20 years ago. Most are aimed at China, but capable of reaching Japan, they said.

Mr. Andropov's reported comment also seemed to be in response to U.S. plans to move 50 F-16s to a base in Misawa, northern Japan, officials said.

The United States plans to deploy the F-16s beginning in 1985. Japan agreed last fall to a U.S. proposal to strengthen the base to balance Moscow's decision to deploy more aircraft in the Kurils that the Soviet Union took from Japan in 1945.

Last summer, Japanese intelligence officials said the Russians extended and improved a main runway on Iturup, an island known to the Japanese as Etorofu. In December about 10 MiG-21s were deployed to replace MiG-17s that were withdrawn last summer.

The officials said they also had observed a steady reinforcement of Soviet positions on the islands.

The Japanese concern over Mr. Andropov's reported remarks also seemed motivated by fears that the United States and the Soviet Union might agree to cut back the number of missiles in Europe, without making provisions for the Far East, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The effect, they said, would have been to reach an agreement in Europe at the expense of Asia.

Norway Suspends Seal-Pup Hunts

OSLO (AP) — Norwegian seal hunters have called a halt to the hunting of seal pups this winter and will reduce the number of vessels involved in hunting older seals.

The action came in the form of a recommendation by the Norwegian Seal Hunting Council that the killing of hooded seals and Greenland seals under three weeks of age be halted, the council's chairman, Philo H. Jonsgaard, said Tuesday. He said the number of vessels involved in hunting older seals would be cut from 10 to seven. The main reason cited was a difficult market situation.

But *Aftenposten*, an Oslo daily, said the council's decision was "a result of a Common Market proposal for a seal hunting ban and must also be seen in light of the propaganda that has been going on abroad against Norwegian seal hunting." Conservationists and animal lovers have objected to seal hunting, primarily by Norwegian and Canadian hunters, saying the practice is cruel and endangers the seal stock.

Jiang's Death Sentence Is Commuted in China

By Michael Wcislo
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Jiang Qing, Mao's widow, who had been sentenced to death for persecuting thousands of Chinese during the Cultural Revolution, was spared from the firing squad Tuesday and sentenced instead to life imprisonment.

Miss Jiang, 69, whose 1981 death sentence had been set aside for two years to allow her time for self-reform, was found by court review not to have "resisted reform in a flagrant way," Chinese radio reported Tuesday night.

Foreign analysts said the ruling seemed constructed to justify the politically expedient reprieve without suggesting that she had repented.

According to Chinese criminal law, death-row prisoners who demonstrate "sufficient repentance" during the trial can have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

Far from remorseful during her 1980 show trial, Miss Jiang mocked the proceedings, spouting radical epithets and deriding Mao's moderate successors as "revisionists."

The two-year reprieve is said to have had little impact. As late as August, the Communist Party general secretary, Hu Yaobang, told foreign journalists, "Jiang Qing lives well in prison, but she persists in behaving as a political and ideological enemy of our people."

The ultimate commutation of her sentence, however, is believed never to have been in doubt by the current government, which apparently regards her less dangerous as an imprisoned enemy than as a martyr whose execution could trigger a backlash from latent leftists.

The Supreme People's Court also commuted the death sentence of one of Miss Jiang's radical con-

Pérez de Cuéllar to Visit Russia; Afghanistan Is Said to Be a Topic

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar said Tuesday that he would visit the Soviet Union March 28 and March 29 at the invitation of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet's third official visit to the Soviet capital. He met with the ailing Leonid I. Brezhnev in September and attended the Brezhnev funeral in November.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar made the announcement at a news conference. He added that no agenda had been fixed for his talks in Moscow.

■ **Afghanistan A Topic**

Earlier, Bernard D. Nossiter of The New York Times reported from the United Nations:

Western diplomats said Monday that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had disclosed his plans for the trip earlier this month when he met with President Ronald Reagan in Washington. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar reportedly told Mr. Reagan he intended to be firm in his discussion of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's intention, the diplomats said, is to make a fresh effort to win the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

The Moscow visit will mark Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's first extended meeting with Mr. Andropov, although it will be the secretary-general's third official visit to the Soviet capital. He met with the ailing Leonid I. Brezhnev in September and attended the Brezhnev funeral in November.

Diplomats and officials at the UN are skeptical about Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's will to win concessions from Mr. Andropov. However, the fact that Mr. Andropov asked the secretary-general to come is regarded as a promising sign.

The secretary-general's trip to Moscow will follow the current mission to South Asia by his special representative, Undersecretary-General Diego Cerdá, who is trying to negotiate an agreement on the pullout of the estimated 105,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Mr. Cerdá is required to take

at face value the Soviet Union's contention that its troops were invited in by the Afghan government, and so he is barred from direct contact with Moscow. Instead, Mr. Cerdá limits his meetings to Afghanistan and its neighbors, Iran and Pakistan.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has been

reported as saying that he does not expect Mr. Cerdá to return empty-handed, but it is unclear how Mr. Cerdá will gain any accord from the insurgents since he is barred from talking directly to them also.

While Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar is in Moscow, he and Mr. Andropov are also to discuss arms control.

■ **Search in Afghanistan**

In Islamabad, Pakistan, Western diplomatic sources said Monday that Soviet and Afghan troops had begun a house-to-house search in the northern Afghan town of Mazar-i-Sharif for up to 16 Soviet civilian advisers abducted by rebels early this month. Reuters reported.

The sources, quoting what they described as reliable reports from the area said the rebels had taken several women hostage and were barring people from entering or leaving the area. The sources said villages around the town, the capital of Balkh province which borders on the Soviet Union, were

being bombed in retaliation.

Diplomatic sources reported earlier that the Soviet advisers had been kidnapped by rebels outside Mazar-i-Sharif Jan. 3. An Afghan resistance spokesman in Pakistan confirmed early this month that the rebels were holding 15 advisers.

U.S. Cites Flexibility On 'Zero Option' Plan

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Paul H. Nitze, a U.S. arms negotiator, said Tuesday that the United States is "certainly not locked into" President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" proposal on intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Speaking to reporters in Geneva, where talks with the Soviet Union resume Thursday, Mr. Nitze said he was seeking an agreement that would be equitable and meet the security requirements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

But he said the zero option "is the best way to achieve peace and security that mankind requires."

The chief Soviet delegate to the talks, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, earlier Tuesday urged the United States to reach "an equitable agreement."

Mr. Kvitsinsky said arriving in Geneva: "The time is approaching when a choice will have to be made between an agreement on joint steps to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation or a new round of the arms race."

The issue of nuclear arms in Europe "is becoming increasingly urgent and acute," Mr. Kvitsinsky said.

Mr. Andropov's proposal has been rejected by the United States and by both Britain and France.

On his way to Geneva Tuesday morning, Mr. Nitze met for two hours in Brussels with the NATO Council, composed of the permanent ambassadors to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He also conferred in Brussels with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West Germany's foreign minister.

Mr. Nitze and Mr. Genscher reaffirmed that achieving the zero option should remain the goal for the Western alliance.

months. Separate negotiations on strategic, or intercontinental, nuclear forces are scheduled to start again Feb. 2.

If the negotiations on medium-range missiles fail to produce an agreement, NATO plans to begin deploying its new missiles late this year in West Germany, Britain, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands.

The new weapons, NATO says,

are to counter the Soviet arsenal of about 600 intermediate-range nuclear weapons, including about 340 highly accurate, mobile SS-20 missiles, 250 of which are aimed at Western Europe.

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Knocking Off Early: Fall in Average U.S. Retirement Age Confounds Experts

By Louis B. Fleming
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The offer was irresistible: early retirement with full benefits, plus a bonus of six months' pay.

So Howard W. Wilcox, 60, no longer drives from his home in Hudson, Wisconsin, to the offices of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. in St. Paul, Minnesota. After 28 years at M&M he has the leisure to take a slower pace of life, to take university courses in accounting and computer science.

And 735 other workers at 3M joined him in accepting early retirement under a special one-time program.

The decision of older Americans to leave the labor force before age 65 has upset forecasts and astonished experts: Most of them thought people would stay on the job longer, faced with inflation and uncertainty about the future of Social Security, and liberated by 1978 legislation that struck down mandatory retirement at

In fact, people are retiring at earlier and earlier ages," said Phil Rones, an economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington.

The reasons, analysts say, include the liberalization of Social Security benefits in recent years, improvements in many private pensions and weakness in the job market.

Most companies successfully encourage early retirement despite evidence that they should begin to consider plans to retain employees to meet critical worker shortages that some see arising soon.

"I expect serious labor force shortages in three to five years," said Lawrence Olson, vice president of SAGE Associates, an economic and management consulting firm based in Washington. Growth of the labor force is at two-thirds the rate of the last decade, Mr. Olson said, and by the end of this decade it will be at half the rate of the 1970s.

"There is the expectation that companies in the future are not going to be able to afford to have people retire early," said Judy Goulet, an

actuary in the Los Angeles office of Hewitt Associates, a firm that serves several thousand pension plans across the country.

But that expectation has had no apparent influence on the company policies, legislation and attitudes that encourage early retirement.

Increased automation and use of robots, increased immigration or another turnaround in the birthrate could offset the expected lack of workers.

When Congress did away with 65 as the mandatory retirement age, only about 200,000 people nationwide chose to stay on the job, said Tanya Bestgeler of the National Council on Aging. Less than 2 percent of the work force is people over age 65, a member of the staff of the Congressional Select Committee on Aging said.

A cultural attitude, more than simple economics, appears to be behind the continued early retirement of Americans.

"It is now part of our national sentiment that you leave work as early as you can," said a staff member of the House Select Committee on Aging.

"There has been an improved financial ability to retire, through Social Security indexed to inflation and supplemented by a growing number of private pension plans," Mr. Rones of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said. "And the economy has been so bad that people who normally might go back into the labor force after early retirement have found no opportunity."

Inflation has hurt. But the blow has been softened by adjustments of private pension plans to provide partial compensation for increases in the cost of living. A survey of 220 pension plans by Bankers Trust Co. showed that 6 percent had fixed adjustment provisions and that about 70 percent had voluntary adjustments between 1974 and 1979.

There can be other protections. Frank Thornburgh took regular retirement at age 60 after almost 30 years with 3M. But he had a second pension: \$500 a month for his service in the Coast Guard Reserve.

Harry A. Johns, a personnel executive with Sears, Roebuck, took a special early retirement program that he had designed for the company.

"We see this today because of the economic

climate," said Robin G. Holloway, vice president of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby in New York. "In a different economic environment, we might see a different grab bag of incentives, designed to retain certain skills."

A survey of some major U.S. companies found the average retirement age to be in the early 60s, with no significant change in recent years. Among the companies are International Business Machines and General Electric, both with more than 200,000 workers, and 3M, P.J. Reynolds Industries and Aetna Casualty & Life.

Retirement in the early 60s also is characteristic of the automotive and steel industries, which provide for full retirement benefits after 30 years of work, regardless of age. At Aetna, retirement is possible at age 50 after 15 years of service, and employees with 35 years can retire at age 62 with the equivalent of their pre-retirement disposable income.

Ford Motor Co. has fewer than 6,000 workers over 65 in a work force of more than 100,000. Aetna has fewer than 150 among 37,000 workers. Reynolds reports "only a handful."

High Court Takes Death Appeals Case

Ruling Could Delay All U.S. Executions

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has temporarily blocked the execution in Texas of a convicted murderer, 11 hours before he was to receive a lethal injection. At the same time, the court said it would consider an emergency basis how courts should handle all last-minute death penalty appeals.

The unexpected action Monday, which could delay all executions for months, came amid charges from opponents of capital punishment that state officials and appeals court judges had begun rushing executions without giving defendants a full chance to present their pleas. More than 1,100 people are on death row nationwide.

Thomas Andy Barefoot, 37, had threatened to refuse to walk to the Texas death chamber as a protest against capital punishment.

Mr. Barefoot was convicted in the August 1978 shooting death of a police officer. He sought a stay of execution and a full appeal at the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. When that was denied, without full arguments and briefs, on the ground that his plea lacked legal merit, his lawyers went to the Supreme Court.

"This is not how to handle death cases," they told the justices. "... It delivers neither justice nor the appearance of justice. It hastes judges unnecessarily and treats litigants unfairly."

The appeals court had taken almost identical action to allow the execution last month of Charlie Brooks in Texas. The Supreme Court did not intervene in that case. Capital punishment opponents charged both courts with dangerously speeding up the appeals process in death penalty cases.

The Supreme Court said Monday that it would review "the appropriate standard for granting or denying a stay of execution" in such circumstances as well as Mr. Barefoot's challenge. Speeding up its procedures, the court scheduled oral arguments for April 26. Normally, it would have heard the case next fall.

"I guess they realize something has to be done," said Burt Neuborne, legal director for the American Civil Liberties Union. "I'd like to see an orderly procedure established whereby nobody will be killed, nobody executed, until every possible legal avenue is exhausted. Maybe then we won't have this hysterical situation where you have to hurl yourself into various courts throughout the country."

Henry Schwarzschild, also of the ACLU, said he believed the court's action would delay all executions for at least six months.

State officials and proponents of capital punishment had applauded the way the courts dealt with the Brooks case, saying it was time for judges to allow death penalty laws to have real effect. They argued that condemned defendants would always be able to raise some new issue and that, if appeals courts had to consider all of them fully, no executions could take place.

Amnesty Cites Political Inmates Held in Morocco

United Press International

PARIS — Amnesty International has expressed concern over the fate of more than 80 political prisoners, including a mathematics professor, detained for more than 10 years in Morocco.

The Paris branch of the human rights organization cited the case of Sidi Assidon, a mathematics professor arrested in 1972, and the cases of intellectuals, teachers, students and others serving prison sentences of 10 to 20 years.

"These prisoners have not used violence or contemplated using it and are in detention because of their beliefs," the human rights group said Monday, four days before President François Mitterrand of France is to begin a visit to Rabat, Morocco's capital.

Amnesty International said the secretary-general of Morocco's Democratic Labor Confederation has also been in detention, since June 16. It said about 100 people have disappeared in the south of the country since 1975, with no official record of arrests being made.

Canada's Clark Faces Discord Within Party

By Les Whittington
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Former Prime Minister Joe Clark, flying high in the opinion polls but divided within his own party, is struggling to stay in position for a chance to regain power in Canada's next national election.

Mr. Clark, 43, leader of the right-wing Progressive Conservative Party, spent only nine months as prime minister in 1979 and 1980 before Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal Party won elections in February 1980.

In a heated political atmosphere divided by predictions that Mr. Trudeau might retire, Mr. Clark's quest has become a drama of national scope. Or its outcome may depend the Conservative chances of upsetting the long-dominant Liberals when Canadians next go to the polls.

The issue of Mr. Clark's leadership will come to a head at a three-day Conservative convention starting Wednesday in Winnipeg, Manitoba. There, Mr. Clark will face what amounts to a confidence vote by the 2,000 delegates.

Mr. Clark's fate is intricately tied to Mr. Trudeau's. The Liberal leader has until 1983 to dissolve the current Parliament. But he has said he will not run for office again, and some observers expect him to step down and clear the way for an election in the next year or so.

The Conservatives, who hold 102 seats in the House of Commons against the Liberals' 146, have gained momentum from deep anger over the economy, which last year showed the sharpest decline in the industrialized world.

Canadians' approval of Mr. Trudeau's leadership, as measured by opinion sampling, has fallen below 30 percent. Conversely, Mr. Clark received a 49-percent approval rating in a Gallup Poll taken

in December. But rather than bring unity to the traditionally fractious Conservatives, this popularity appears to have intensified the efforts of the anti-Clark element in the party.

That faction argues that Mr. Clark won the 1979 election mainly because of the public's rejection of Mr. Trudeau, who had been in office for almost 11 years. Now, despite the Conservatives' current lead, the dissidents say Mr. Clark could still lose at the polls to a new Liberal candidate.

As a result, the country has seen backbiting and discord in the Conservative ranks. For example, a Conservative member of Parliament likened Mr. Clark's popular image to "the dog food that won't sell."

Insults, however, are nothing new to Mr. Clark. A critic once labeled his style "reverse charisma."

Pleasantly engaging in private, Mr. Clark on stage is embarrassingly awkward, as though unable to overcome the small-town shyness of his boyhood in High River, a town of 2,000 residents south of Calgary, Alberta.

He often seems stilted and pompous, and some of his utterances — such as when, on visiting an Indian village, he asked, "What is the totality of your land?" — have entered Canadian folklore.

Mr. Clark, who failed at law school and who has no job experience outside politics, advanced over intimidating odds. In his early 20s in Ottawa, he was once described as "some fumbling left on the steps of Parliament." When he unexpectedly won his party's top position at a 1976 leadership conference, he was greeted with headlines saying "Joe Who?"

But as a member of Parliament since 1980, he has won widespread praise for successful battles to force changes in Mr. Trudeau's sweeping energy legislation and proposals for constitutional reform.

The delegates in Winnipeg must vote on whether to hold a leadership conference at which Mr. Clark would be challenged by other aspirants. Mr. Clark is expected to obtain the 50 percent vote of confidence needed to avoid a leadership poll.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Vintage Chart, 1960-1982

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Bordeaux red	19A	18A	15A	17A	18A	16C	16A	19A	15C	14D	12C	18B	19B	10D	6D	16C	19B	6D	17C	9D	18C	20B	14D
Burgundy red	18A	15A	14A	15A	18B	14C	17C	15C	14D	17B	17C	18D	18D	8D	15C	16C	5D	7D	17C	19C	9D		
Burgundy white	17A	16A	15A	18B	17A	14C	19C	15D	14D	13D	15C	17C	17D	18D	5X	16D	16D	4X	16X	6X	18D	18D	8X
Rhône	17A	16A	17A	18A	20A	15A	TBA	14B	16B	16C	18B	16C	18C	18C	7D	16C	17C	5D	18D	17C	19C	20C	
Sauternes	17A	18A	17A	15A	15B	17B	19B	17C	11D	13D	19C	18C	15D	2D	18C	13D	6D	10D	8D	18C	18C	12D	
Rhine	12A	16B	12A	16A	13C	12D	20C	18C	14D	17D	12D	20C	16D	17D	9X	17D	16X	5X	16X	6X	10X	18X	7X
Mosel-Saar-Tramin	13A	15B	12A	16A	13C	12D	20C	18C	14D	17D	12D	20C	16D	17D	8X	16D	15X	3X	16X	6X	10X	15X	7X
Amarone (Veneto)	15A	12A	14A	16A	14A	18A	19A	16B	14C	17B	14C	18B	17B	16B	16B	13C	20C	14C	17C	18C	12C		
Barolo (Piedmont)	19A	11A	15A	16A	20A	11B	10B	18B	12C	6C	19B	17B	14B	14B	16B	7C	17C	20C	10C	16C	19C	8D	
Chianti (Tuscany)	18A	14A	15A	16A	19A	18A	12B	18A	18B	13C	10C	20B	18C	17C	13C	12D	18C	8B	12D	17C	10D		
Vernaccia (Lombardy)	17A	10A	14A	12A	17A	8B	10C	13C	10C	14C	8C	17C	17C	16C	9D	15C	9C	6D	18C	10D	10D	17C	8D

*Preliminary ratings. **Vittorina includes Inferno, Grumello, Sessella, Valgella and Sforzat. Numbers — 0 (worst) to 20 (best).

Letters — A: wine needs more bottle age; B: can be drunk now but probably would be better with more age; C: ready now; D: may still be good, but approach with caution; X: little wine was produced that year or it is likely to have deteriorated.

Ungaro Outshines Lagerfeld

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Everybody loves the talented Karl Lagerfeld and wishes him well, but as John Fairchild, the publisher of *Women's Wear Daily*, put it after the Chanel show Tuesday: "Nobody can replace Coco, not even Kaiser Karl."

This was the most accurate verdict after Lagerfeld's first try at re-

PARIS FASHIONS

vamping the Chanel image, a move the house of Chanel felt was needed to brush the dust off those famous suits.

They would have done better to leave well enough alone. For despite the suspense, or maybe because of it, this show never got off the ground. Yet, the room was full of friends, including Carla Fendi, who had flown from Rome, and the Agnon-Lenior duo, who own the house of Chloé. As in the good old days, dresses were being brought down the mirrored staircase, in those famous white shrouds, until the last minute. Societé, ambassadors' wives and movie actresses were packed six deep. Everybody got a white pique four-leaf clover — and then the soufflé went flat.

Jacqueline Brynnier was wearing a white Chanel suit but Paloma Picasso played it smarter — she wore black lace at the back of a bustled dress, or when he does white lace, as a pure cerise and a brilliant turquoise. He also did with colors what he used to do with patterns, mixing black, hot pink, turquoise and yellow in the same suit, and then with uncertain, widely circus results.

Things can get a bit fancy at Ungaro's, especially when he puts black lace at the back of a bustled dress, or when he does white lace, as a pure cerise and a brilliant turquoise. He also did with colors what he used to do with patterns, mixing black, hot pink, turquoise and yellow in the same suit, and then with uncertain, widely circus results.

A nice-looking woman in her mid-30s, with a fresh, wholesome Nordic look, the princess wore a ruby-red velvet jacket with sensible shoes. She went for the most quietly elegant clothes, including a one-shouldered soft peach evening gown with embroidered belt. The hot number, draped all the way down with a deep slit, did not however, pass the test. "Oh la la," as she said.

This reflects Venet's place in the fashion world today. A close friend of Hubert de Givenchy, who is well known for dressing the ladies, he appeals to low-key but classy women who want the quiet perfection of old-time couture.



Joe Dorsey

Ungaro showed all-pleated, black satin evening dress.

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Capsule Film Review

The Canadian film "Threshold"

ham. According to Vincent Canby of *The New York Times*, the film is "a neat, modest movie" that "does not become involved in any moral questions raised by organ transplants" but "unless you're absolutely fascinated by heart surgery, 'Threshold' may not be a film you'll want to drop everything to see."

The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on:

Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to

expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has been invited to participate.

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatichai Chonhavan, Minister of Industry
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board
- Mr. Chumchai Leethavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
- Dr. Thongchat Hongladarom, Governor of Petrolarn Authority of Thailand
- Mr. Srivong Changkun, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Dato' Ahmad Rithudeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry
- H.E. Tan Sri Dato'Ishak Bin Pateh Akhir, Chairman of MIDA, Malaysian Industrial Development Authority
- Mr. Burcham Abdullah, Director, Industrial Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry

TRADE WITH ASEAN

- Mr. William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative
- Mr. Naohiro Amaya, Senior Advisor on International Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan
- Viscount Ericine Davignon, Vice-President, Commission of the European Communities

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

Return to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The OPEC Breakdown

The blazing quarrel in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the collapse of its emergency meeting in Geneva, may bring a drop in oil prices — but don't count on it. The real meaning of this breakdown is that the political tensions within OPEC are moving erratically toward a climax that is totally unpredictable. A dangerous game is being played out, and neither the United States nor any other oil importer is going to have much influence on the outcome.

At the center of it is the fierce rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran. More broadly, it is the radicals, led by Iran and Libya, versus the deeply conservative Arabs of the Gulf. The radicals are getting a measure of reluctant support from a third group within OPEC — countries such as Nigeria and Venezuela that have embarked on expansive development programs and, in a shrinking oil market, are desperate for revenues to pay their debts.

In 1981, the Saudis imposed their will and their pricing policy on the rest of OPEC in a way that won them very few friends. After the Iranian revolution, several producers — Libya, Algeria and Nigeria, the most radical and the most hard-pressed — had pushed their prices up to \$40 a barrel or more.

The Saudis believed that those prices were too high and threatened to wreck the market. They implacably forced the high-flyers down by deliberately overproducing from their vast reserves. In September 1981, they pressed OPEC to an involuntary compromise based on

the present price of \$34 for a barrel of Saudi light crude. But the Saudis, like most other people, had seriously underestimated the scale of the worldwide recession that was getting under way.

Up to that time, each member country had been able to sell as much oil as it wished. But by early last year, it was clear that either OPEC would have to trim production or prices would fall. Last March, OPEC tried to impose production quotas, but they have been increasingly ignored as some member countries began discounting their oil.

The present explosion in OPEC was forced by Iran. Despite its war with Iraq, and the Iraqi attempts to bomb Iranian oil ports, Iran has succeeded in nearly tripling its production during the past year. In a sagging market, which country is going to cut back to accommodate the Iranian increase? If nobody cuts, prices will drop. That would threaten the governments of many of the OPEC countries, but particularly the Saudi regime, which promised, when it imposed that compromise price 16 months ago, to enforce it. Through the Third World, the price of oil has taken on a powerful political meaning as the symbol of a great triumph over the rich nations.

Perhaps prices will fall and perhaps not. But the evidence of political strain and instability is rapidly accumulating in the Gulf region, on which the world's economy still crucially depends. The next move is the Saudis'.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pentagon High-Rollers

The approaching struggle in the U.S. Congress over reducing the Defense Department's budget will resemble a debate among surgeons about how best to contain an inoperable cancer. But cutting is not the only necessity; some cures lie deeper.

Beyond the heavy costs of manpower, a force that feeds the Pentagon's seemingly insatiable appetite for dollars is a stream of new, high-technology weapons, justified on the ground that superior quality is needed to offset Soviet advantages in quantity. The new weapons share several grave problems.

First, many are not very effective. Their high technology procures advantages that look impressive on paper but are only marginally useful in battle. The Air Force has invested heavily in radar missiles that shoot down enemy planes at ever-increasing distances. But most combat occurs at shorter range, where cannon or simple heat-seeking missiles are more effective, as was proved in Lebanon.

The Navy has based its air defense on two long-range, vastly expensive systems, F-14s carrying Phoenix missiles and the Aegis escort vessel. Both depend on powerful radar that will advertise their presence to an enemy and invite intense attack. In the Falklands War, the Sheffield's radar betrayed it in this way.

The Army's tanks are best at long-range sniper shots, not the more likely rapid fire at close range.

The other problem with complex weapons is that they cost more, so that fewer can be bought, and they break down more often, so that fewer still are available at any time for combat. The operational availability of Navy and Marine planes is projected to decline through the 1980s.

A recent report prepared by George Kuhn

for the Heritage Foundation, no foe of military spending, warns that even the significantly higher military budgets of the Reagan administration will fail to improve fighting strength. Because of rising costs, the Reagan plan will buy fewer tanks and fighters than President Jimmy Carter planned to buy.

Most of the added costs result from initial underestimates and program changes, not by factors beyond the Pentagon's control. The F-14 now costs more than five times its original estimate, the F-16 nearly nine times more, the Tomahawk missile five times more, the M-1 tank seven times more. No budget can withstand such runaway growth.

One root of the problem, in Mr. Kuhn's view, lies in the Pentagon's misguided use of technology.

Military planners subordinate tactical needs to the supposed benefits of new equipment.

Believing simple means primitive,

they buy the most advanced technology and push weapons into production even when tests point up severe flaws.

The fighting in Lebanon and the Falklands has underlined that it is skills and tactics, not technology, that win wars, and that simple weapons perform better than complex systems.

Some of the weapons the Pentagon is now struggling to build do not bear the marks of this lesson. Money goes for nuclear attack submarines instead of quiet diesel-electrics at a fourth the cost; for complex long-range tanks that will carry too little ammunition; for fighter aircraft too delicate for battle and equipped with missiles too expensive to test.

Through its addiction to complex technology, the Pentagon seems willing to sacrifice both quantity and effectiveness for weapons of unbearable cost and dubious advantage.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Troubled Cartel

It would be premature to say that OPEC is dead, but after the shambolic meeting in Geneva it is at the very least in abeyance. What is most striking about the OPEC bust-up is the way member countries' political and economic differences overrode their mutual greed. Iran openly abused Saudi Arabia in political terms. Nigeria and Venezuela were both motivated by the specter of bankruptcy. Iraq, of course, remains at war with fellow member Iran. Only the Gulf states maintained a core of unity. All in all, the collapse of the cartel must be good news. Britain as a producer, may suffer some ill effects. They should be outweighed by the relief to the world economy.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

After [Monday's] failure to reach agreement at a meeting OPEC leaders themselves acknowledged to be the cartel's severest test in its 22-year history, there is a very real prospect that OPEC will now crumble. World oil prices may fall for the first time in a decade, with consequences that could eventually encompass nearly every aspect of economic and social life in the West. This is a giddy prospect.

— The Times (London).

Gandhi's Setback

Indira Gandhi: Look at the name, hear it trilled and dinned. It seems to sum up all that India has stood for since independence, and

even well before. Though no kin to the mahatma, her marriage name, by stroke of fortune, forms the very antithesis of *ahimsa*, or non-violence, that was the freedom movement's wellspring, while her given name could pass for that of the republican itself.

A bananer of her father's Brahmin dynasty, moreover, she wears the Nehru mystique as a perceptible corona whitening the outer curls. If souls in transit have an affinity for specific lodgings among the unborn, could it be that ringing names attach themselves to great leaders? And if so, why is "Indira Gandhi" sounded so often today as the equivalent of a four-letter word?

As Mrs. Gandhi reads the returns from state elections (early this month) in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, she might do well to ponder that question. The turn against Mrs. Gandhi in both rock-ribbed Congress states of India's midriff was every bit as decisive as the 1977 poll that banished her from power. Adding insult to injury, reactions across the country were as euphoric as they were following that first post-emergency election.

But for better or worse, the prime minister has proved the only enduring needworker of her generation capable of keeping stitched together the formidable crazy-quilt of ethnic, religious and political colorations that is India.

In the short term at least, the nation is likely to lose more than it gains if Mrs. Gandhi's grip were to become untenable.

— Asiaweek (Hong Kong).

FROM OUR JAN. 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Smoke in Peace

NEW YORK — To the list of restaurants in which a woman is permitted to finish in peace, the cigarette she has lit up in public has been added the *Café des Beaux Arts*. Many persons interested in the burning question were much amused by the incident. "The woman called me to the table at which she was sitting," said Mr. Bustamont, "and asked, 'Do you allow smoking?'" "Personally Madame," said I, "we have no objection." "Then," she said, as she glanced around the restaurant, "who is there to object?" "Smoke if you care to," I answered. "She lighted her cigarette and smoked it to the end, but she was the only woman who ever smoked here."

1933: La Dietrich in Pants

PHILADELPHIA — Viewing with alarm what they have hitherto viewed with pleasure, stylists today looked at the legs of Marlene Dietrich as photographed in men's trousers and expressed intense dissatisfaction. Predictions that the fad of pants-wearing by women, started by La Dietrich and other Hollywood luminaries, would soon spread were vigorously denied by John Schalener, chairman of the style committee of the International Association of Clothing Designers. Committee members told their chairman, "This has got to stop. Do something for God's sake. Something radical." "Well, what do you expect me to do?" asked Schalener, "wear a skirt?"

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

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Vietnam Lessons, 10 Years After the Paris Treaty

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Paris Peace Agreements were signed 10 years ago this week. They brought no peace to Vietnam. They merely allowed the United States an ungrateful exit from a war American public opinion no longer would sustain.

The agreements could not make peace for Vietnam because the two forces within that country, contending to control its destiny, remained unreconciled. The Paris agreements changed nothing for them.

The South Vietnamese government did not want the agreement. Its leaders were not fools. They knew that the war would go on, and that they would be fatally weakened. They accepted, in extremis, these pieces of paper because the U.S. government left them no alternative.

The North Vietnamese authorities — and the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam — wanted the settlement because they wanted the United States out of Vietnam. But they certainly were not renouncing, on the very edge of success, the struggle Vietnamese Communists and allied nationalists had been conducting, at immense cost, ever since the 1970s and 1980s.

The truth is that in January 1973, the United States had lost the war, and North Vietnam had won. North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front had only to push a little more, bleed their Vietnamese enemies a little more, and it would be over. Everyone understood this, except those whose involvement and emotional engagement impelled them to substitute hope for realism.

The United States was leaving the war, not because it had been a hundred thousand peace militants were protesting, but because the common wisdom of the majority of ordinary Americans had concluded that to go on was either wrong or useless, or both. Washington's conduct of the war no longer enjoyed the confidence of the people.

It always had been a war that was going to be settled by the Vietnamese themselves. Either the non-communists there had the guts and will to dominate their own country — they had the means, immensely greater military means than the

agreements had American public opinion not undermined him, and if Watergate had not reduced the Nixon administration to ruin.

He does not attempt to explain why the mere threat of more bombing, after U.S. ground forces had left the country, would have accomplished what actual bombing had been unable to achieve while the United States still had nearly half a million troops in Vietnam.

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communists, material of a richness and sophistication beyond comparison with the other side — or else the NLF and the communists from the North would do it.

No Dinh Dien came closest to success, by trying to re-create a form of traditional autocracy in Annam and Cochinchina, but it proved to be too late; in any case, the United States still had nearly half a million troops in Vietnam.

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Front and the government in Hanoi were composed of clear-eyed democrats working for a better life for the peasants.

This committed too many in the peace movement to believe that when the war was won by the communists the result would be pleasing and just, vindicating all that the American opponents of the war had said in criticism of their own country and of their own families; all the emotion spent, the bitterness,

Khmer history, in and after the 12th century, near-suicidal internal war, producing abandoned cities and ruins in the countryside, and subsequent partition of the country between Thais and Vietnamese.

The new Vietnamese authorities not only invaded Cambodia and annexed Laos, but also set about "re-educating" everyone and reducing all to the sad conformity which already marked North Vietnam, a country for which war had become the norm.

Even now, 10 years later, remarkably little seems to have been learned. Current foreign policy debates on arms control, Europe and Latin America, dismissively repeat the Vietnam debate's self-righteousness on both sides.

And even the old argument is not over. Revisionist polemics insist that if only the United States had invaded North Vietnam or used nuclear weapons or "unleashed" other unspecified military measures, the war could have ended in freedom for all.

One scarcely knows what to say to this. But it all seems beside the point. It dishonors the dead on both sides (all sides; in Vietnam, both) was never quite enough to say, and our American dead, whether our cause was good or bad, all those whose names are on that long black monument on the mall in Washington. To them all — yellow, black, brown, white — R.I.P.

International Herald Tribune
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For Hanoi, the Tragedy of Victory

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON — This week's anniversary is an ironic and tragic occasion because Vietnam is still at war, though this time against other enemies, and because it has become little more than a pawn in the Soviet-Chinese rivalry in Asia.

Moreover, Vietnam has become a Soviet client state rather than the fully independent nation it had hoped to be when Ho Chi Minh rose to overthrow French rule in 1945, and an internationally isolated country with abysmally low living standards.

And in a way that could not be foreseen in Paris in 1973, it is Vietnam that seems to be the principal victim of that conflict.

But if the war produced a winner,

politically and strategically, it was clearly the Soviet Union albeit at a great continuing cost — because the conflict's consequences neutralized China in Southeast Asia and permitted the Soviet Union to acquire military bases in Vietnam and Cambodia.

And in a way that could not be foreseen in Paris in 1973, it is Vietnam that seems to be the principal victim of that conflict.

But if the war produced a winner, politically and strategically, it was clearly the Soviet Union albeit at a great continuing cost — because of opposition at home to reconstruction aid. Likewise, one wonders whether Hanoi would have launched the victorious 1975 offensive if it had been receiving American assistance.

Between 1975 and 1978, new opportunities developed. For more than two years, Vietnam had been resisting Soviet demands for military facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang, seemingly keen on maximum independence, while sending signals to Washington that it wished to normalize relations. By 1977, the Carter administration responded favorably. Curiously, however, Hanoi wanted American aid as "repairs," an unacceptable notion.

Hanoi abandoned that idea in 1978, but by then it was too late: Congress already had forbidden all aid to Vietnam, and Jimmy Carter was instructed the

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1983

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Exxon Shuffles Top Executives Between Europe, United States

Exxon Corp. has shuffled top executives at three of its main units in what a company spokesman said was "a rounding out" of normal developmental assignments.

Russell Herman, president and chief executive officer of Esso Eastern in Houston, is to take over the position of executive vice president of Esso Europe in London. His appointment will be effective Feb. 1.

His spot in Houston will be taken by Terry Kirkley, currently executive vice president and a member of the management committee of Exxon USA in Houston. Charles Sitter, currently executive vice president of Esso Europe, will succeed Mr. Kirkley as executive vice president of Exxon USA.

Texaco Europe President Named

Texaco Inc. has named Paul B. Hicks Jr. president of its Texaco Europe division, succeeding Anton M. Card, 63, who recently announced an early retirement. Mr. Card had been considered a potential successor to the oil and gas concern's chairman and chief executive officer, John K. McKinley.

Mr. Hicks, 57, will take charge of the European division immediately and will continue as a vice president of the parent company.

He joined Texaco's sales organization in 1953. His most recent position was vice president of public relations and advertising.

Mr. Hicks will continue to be based in Texaco's executive offices in Harrison, New York. The European division is headed by Mr. Hicks.

He is responsible for coordinating exploration, production, refining, marketing, supply and related transportation activities in Western Europe.

Paul B. Hicks Jr.

Debt Casts Cloud Over Occidental

By Leslie Wayne

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Six stories above this city, in a penthouse office decorated with everything from a Rubens canvas to autographed pictures of virtually every world leader, Armand Hammer grinned with delight over Occidental Petroleum's \$4-billion purchase of Cities. "It's a great acquisition," said Occidental's chairman, who is 85. "I'm happy with it." And, taking aim at the seven major oil companies, he added: "It may be that there will be eight sisters instead of seven."

About 1,400 miles (2,200 kilometers) away, the skyline of Tulsa, Oklahoma, home of Cities, is dominated by the unfinished skeleton of the new Cities headquarters, sold to raise money.

Resumes from Cities' 15,000 employees flood the oil industry and uncertainty over Cities, the only major corporation with headquarters in Tulsa, casts a pall over the local economy.

That uncertainty hovers over Occidental as well, despite Mr. Hammer's enthusiasm. The acquisition that promises to give Occidental much-needed domestic oil reserves comes at a hefty price: To pay for it, Occidental must raise nearly \$2.7 billion in cash this year and reduce a debt burden that threatens earnings.

In a frantic effort to raise cash, major assets of both companies are being peeled away and put up for sale. Employees have been let go, capital spending has been slashed and it is unclear just what Occidental will look like in the years to come. The awesome amount of debt calls into question the Cities purchase, one of the biggest takeovers of 1982.

T. Boone Pickens Jr., chairman of Mesa Petroleum, which once sought Cities, said: "They've got to cinch their belts another notch. What's hurt the deal is the price of crude. They didn't anticipate a downturn."

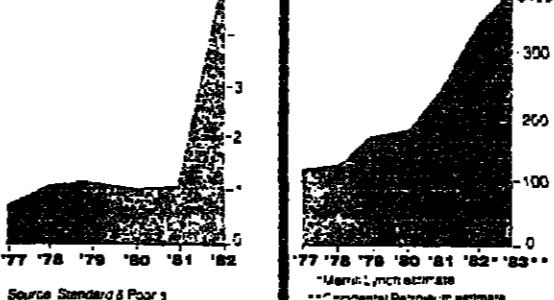
Steering Occidental through this squeeze are Mr. Hammer, A. Robert Abbott, president, and David H. Murdoch, an Occidental board member. It is an unusual trio: Mr. Hammer, a cunning deal-maker

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Oxy's Plight

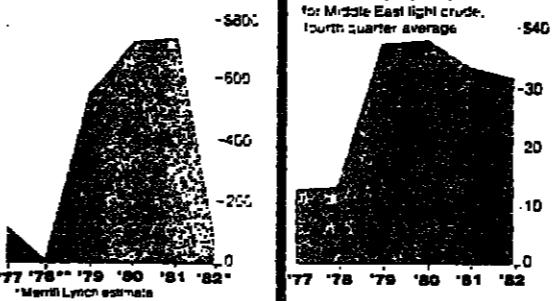
Its Debt Has Soared ...

Long-term debt at year-end in billions



But Earnings Have Plunged ...

Net income, in millions



Source: Standard & Poor's

** U.S. increases

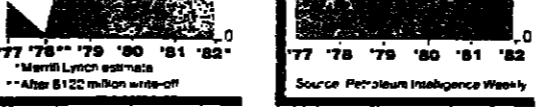
** Occidental Petroleum squeeze

Source: Petroleum Intelligence Weekly

The New York Times

... As Oil Prices Have Weakened

Petroleum cost per barrel for Middle East light crude, fourth-quarter average



Source: Petroleum Intelligence Weekly

The New York Times

Economists Say Sharp Oil Price Decline Appears Unlikely

By H. Erich Heinemann

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The breakdown of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting Monday in Geneva has set the stage for a slight decline in oil prices and a further cutback in production for 1983.

According to Herbert W. Krupp, senior energy economist for Bankers Trust Co. in New York, three major options are available to the nations of the Arabian Peninsula — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar:

• An official price cut of a dollar or two plus stated ceilings on their output. "Such price realignment would be combined with a threat of further price reductions," Mr. Krupp said, linking "the carrot of protected export volumes for non-Gulf producers with the stick of threatened production increases and further price cuts."

• A significant reduction in prices and increases in production. The hope, he said, would be to "coerce" other producers into relinquishing a share of the market in a new agreement on output and prices. "This threat has not worked before," Mr. Krupp noted.

• Price discounts, special credit terms or barter arrangements with major customers as disguised price

reductions. "However," Mr. Krupp said, "if the Gulf producers erode confidence in their official prices, then widespread discounting could ultimately be far more serious."

In an interview, Mr. Krupp said that whatever happened, "Bankers Trust believes that OPEC will be successful in avoiding a significant price break through 1983 and beyond."

A senior energy economist for the federal government, who asked not to be identified, agreed with Mr. Krupp's analysis that Saudi Arabia and its allies still held the upper hand.

He added, however, "I happen to think the present price structure is not in the Saudis' long-term interest, and that a lower price is in their interest. If they hold oil prices over \$30 a barrel, that would result in a relatively low share of the world oil market, and — over time — lower revenues."

According to data compiled by William L. Randal, international energy analyst for First Boston Corp. from the CIA, OPEC's share of world oil production has dropped from about 50 percent in 1979 to less than 35 percent in the second quarter of 1982.

Spokesmen for Exxon and Texaco

co. two of the four partners in Aramco American Oil Co., which produces and buys most of Saudi Arabia's oil, had no comment on Monday's developments in Geneva.

But a senior economic adviser to another of the largest U.S. oil companies, who agreed to be interviewed if he were not identified, argued that it made sense for Saudi Arabia to try to maintain oil prices at current levels.

"If we get an economic recovery this year, as I expect," he said, "then our oil prices won't look anywhere near so bad six months from now. My advice would be to try to hold the line, and hope for a pickup in demand."

Richard O'Brien, chief economist of American Express International Bank in London, said at a news briefing in New York Monday that the fears of major international financial disruption from loan defaults triggered by lower oil prices had been "overdone." Economic growth in the main industrial nations would accelerate substantially as a result of a sharp drop in oil prices to, say, \$25 a barrel, without any rise in inflation, he added.

Donald H. Strasheim, who is in

charge of short-term projections at Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates, strongly supported Mr. O'Brien's view. "A lower oil price has to be a plus," he said.

None the less, serious concerns remain that a sharp price drop would indeed pose severe problems.

According to James R. Schlesinger, former secretary of defense and energy, "the oddity is that, largely because of the run-up in oil prices, we have an international financial system and an international economy that are in a parlous state."

He added: "There are a whole set of things that would be beneficial, and a whole set of things that would be harmed. What I fear at the moment is that at Mexico, as I look at Mexico, which is in a delicate condition that the more sensitive relations may be the ones that would be harmed. Admittedly, this would be a great boon for the Germans and Japanese, which are purely oil-importing nations, but they are not in as sensitive a shape."

Mr. Schlesinger concluded: "Volatility in oil prices may be worse in its impact than high prices, particularly in its impact on the international financial system."

The three-man panel was appointed last November after talks between the government and industry leaders over how to rescue the industry.

Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff said he would immediately prepare to decide what state contribution might be needed for the consolidation proposals. He said in a statement that the government must examine whether the suggested restructuring was plausible and likely to ensure the ability to compete, as well as job security.

West German crude steel output fell 13 percent last year to 36 million metric tons (39.6 million short tons), and in the third quarter the industry was operating at only 40 percent of capacity.

One of the experts, Günther Voigtsberg of Veba Oil, told a news conference that the steel companies should decide within a few weeks whether they could accept the recommendations.

Thyssen is already considering separating its steel interests from its overall business and has announced that it is discussing the possibility of merging them with Krupp. Last year, Krupp and Hoess also announced plans to merge steelmaking operations into a company called Ruhrlstahl. Those discussions were complicated when Krupp and Thyssen began negotiations.

In late 1981, at the Finance Ministry's urging, Krupp, Hoess and Salzgitter considered merging, but nothing ever came of the study.

U.S. Steel Reports Loss

U.S. Steel Corp., the biggest U.S. steel producer, said Tuesday it lost \$363 million in 1982's fourth quarter and \$361 million for the year, the Associated Press reported from Pittsburgh.

U.S. Steel's 1982 loss comes on sales of \$18.9 billion and compares with net income of \$1.1 billion, or \$12.07 a share, for 1981, when sales were \$13.9 billion.

Steel shipments were at the lowest level since 1938, and the corporation's steel businesses suffered an operating loss of \$852 million, U.S. Steel said. But the company said that its steel order book is beginning to show some improvement and that it expects industry shipments to increase to 71 million tons in 1983 from about 60 million in 1982.

"Clearly business conditions are the worst since the 1930s," said Charles Bradford, a steel analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. "These numbers are catastrophic."

Dollar Falls; Pound Gains Late in Day

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar fell sharply against most major currencies Tuesday, while the pound recovered from new lows against the U.S. currency before recovering somewhat in late trading. Gold's price meanwhile, closed here at \$489.40 an ounce, up about \$12 from Monday.

The dollar was quoted late in the day at 2,4285 Deutsche marks, down from 2,4730 late Monday; 1,9972 Swiss francs, down from 2,0297, and 6,8725 French francs, down from 7,0085.

The pound ended the day at \$1.5387, its lowest closing level on record, but was well above the day's trading low here of \$1.5205.

Fears that oil prices will drop continued to undermine the pound, which has been buoyed in recent years by the proceeds from Britain's North Sea oil fields.

In the House of Commons, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday that there is "little" her government can do to stem the British pound's slump and declared: "The underlying position of sterling is strong."

Mrs. Thatcher added: "I believe in general that a fall in the price of oil, although the speed of change causes difficulty, is beneficial to world economies as a whole."

Against the dollar, the pound finished only slightly below its Monday closing of \$1.5403. But the pound retreated further against European currencies and the yen.

Bank of England intervention was barely discernible as sterling dropped to 3,7296 DM from 3,7981 DM Monday and to 363.02 yen from 370.15. Sterling's trade weighted index ended at 81.0, down from 81.8 Monday.

In the gold market, dealers said fresh buying Tuesday out of Switzerland and the Middle East was based on continued concern over the stability of the international banking system.



Foreign exchange dealers at the London financial futures exchange during a period of hectic trading on Tuesday.

Stock Prices Rise in New York Led by High-Technology Issues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Bargain hunting after two days of sharply lower stock prices and a re-evaluation of what reduced oil prices will mean to the economy helped prices on the New York Stock Exchange record a sizable gain Tuesday in moderately active trading.

Wall Street analysts said investors seemed to be taking another look at the effects of OPEC's inability to reduce production. This helped push up the shares of most companies that make high-technology or consumer products.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed near its high for the day, up 11.86 points at 1,042.03.

Overall, advancing issues outpaced losers by about two to one. Volume slowed to 79.7 million shares from Monday's 90.8 million.

Analysts said they expected to see some bargain hunting in Tuesday's session because the Dow average, which reached an all-time high of 1,092.35 on Jan. 10, had fallen 40.65 points the previous two sessions.

Most analysts said that despite what they called a technical bounce Tuesday, the market would continue to correct for a while.

"The market is now retreating after the 300-point runup in the Dow since mid-August and should bottom between the 990 to 1,000 level in the next few weeks," said Leonard Siegel, vice president of investment of Josephthal & Co.

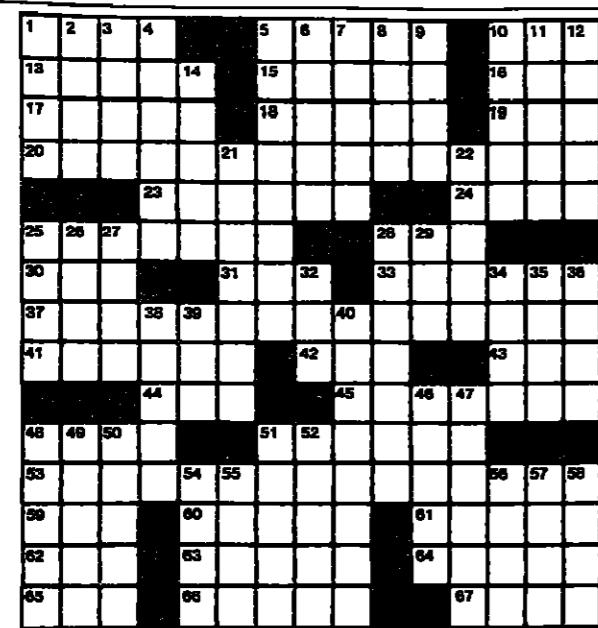
"I cannot take the position that this is the end of the correction," said Monte Gordon, an analyst with Dreyfus Corp.

On the NYSE floor, airline stocks were a major beneficiary of

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

EXCELLENT

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

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10 Cutting tool
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14 deer
15 Century plant
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17 Nova Scotia
18 Janet or Vivien
19 "Boleor,"
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Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 26, 1983

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SPORTS

Miler Coghlan's Back in the RunningBy Peter Alfonso
New York Times Service

RYE, N.Y. — To his neighbors in this suburban community, Eamonn Coghlan is just another jogger, emerging from his front door every morning dressed in cheery-colored synthetic warm-ups and matching ski cap. As he changes into a winter headwind, most of them see him through bleary eyes and icy windshields and wonder why joggers wouldn't rather spend this time sunning in bed.

But the cold weather and slushy remains of a recent snowfall are minor inconveniences now, Coghlan says. To be able to hurry past the surroundings again at a pace faster than a brisk walk represents a milestone. It has been quite a while since he has felt so exhilarated.

It is a feeling Coghlan had been jaded by 16 years on the road. He has been in training from the time he was a 12-year-old apprentice runner in Dublin. Running has been as much a part of his daily routine as brushing his teeth and combing his hair. Often it was a chore.

But there were rewards. The roadwork had helped refine Coghlan's skills and he became the best indoor miler in the world. He ran the fastest indoor mile ever on Feb. 20, 1980, when he was timed in 3 minutes 50.6 seconds in a meet at the San Diego Sports Arena. He had won the Wanamaker Mile at the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden four times in four attempts.

He wasn't back in the pack outdoors either, having defeated the likes of Steve Scott and John Walker. The outdoor record of 3:47.33 is held by Sebastian Coe of Britain.

But in 1982 Coghlan's name disappeared from the results of track meets as if a magician had waved a wand across a copy of Track & Field News. Poof — Coghlan was gone. The Irishman with the boyish smile

had been run off the road by injuries. "If there is a year I could eliminate from my life," Coghlan says, "it would be 1982."

His troubles began last Jan. 15, when he suffered a stress fracture of the right shin. A month later — on the day he had planned to try to win the Wanamaker for the fifth time — Coghlan received permission from his physician to test the leg. His shin had healed.

But with the first step he took, there was a new discomfort, this time in his right foot. He had aggravated a chronic Achilles tendon injury, and although initially he tried to run through the pain, Coghlan soon understood the injury was serious. It would be six months and many doubts later before he would be able to jog again.

"I was going crazy at first, not being able to run," Coghlan said recently. "I was still inclined to have a few beers every day, and I gained 15 pounds. I felt like such a slob. My pants were so tight that when I drove the car, I had to loosen the top button of my jeans." Coghlan stands 5 feet 10 inches, and his running weight is 140 pounds.

If he finds the recollections amusing and can see the benefits of having spent a year away from racing, it is with the comforting knowledge that all is well again. On Friday night, with his comeback still in the early stages, he will run in the Wanamaker, hoping to use the Millrose Games to demonstrate that he remains the chairman of the boards.

It will be Coghlan's third indoor mile since he resumed racing earlier this month. He won in Ottawa on Jan. 14, against what he said was a weak field, in 4:04. In Los Angeles last Friday he won again, in 3:55.4. Previously, he had entered and won road races to test the sore tendon and determine the effects of the layoff.

Of his Los Angeles performance, he said: "When I saw the time, I was very satisfied. I

knew I was back. The strength was really there."

Ottawa and Los Angeles rekindled a special feeling he has for indoor racing. The laps are shorter and the turns tighter and more steeply banked than outdoors; there is a slingshot effect coming out of those turns that Coghlan says gives him a vicarious thrill and more speed.

A year's absence, however, also has given Coghlan renewed incentive for outdoor competition. "I'd like to get my mile time outdoors down to about 3:48," he said. Only Coe and Scott have run faster than 3:48.

In preparation for the 1984 Olympics, Coghlan, his wife Yvonne and their two children have rented a house in Rye since May 1981. Because of a busy travel schedule, which included periodic visits home, he has been a stranger in the community.

Coghlan has enjoyed the anonymity — he is besieged everywhere he goes in Ireland. But his frustration during the first half of 1982, when he was receiving treatment for his tendon, was compounded by sadness at the death of Gerry Farnon, the man who had been his track coach since childhood.

Last August, Coghlan went to a clinic in West Germany, where doctors used radiation treatment on his tendon. There were immediate results, he says. The pain gradually lessened, then disappeared. In mid-September, two months before his 30th birthday, the slightly chubby athlete took to the streets, jogging and putting a bit at first, but soon increasing his distances from 70 to 80 and 90 miles a week.

"The first week, it felt like I had never run before," he said. "But I've been in vigorous training since I was 12, so in this case I think I gained by the layoff. I've really never felt better."

"People have made me defensive about my age though. But I think that it's a myth about being over the hill at 30. Nowadays, runners can concentrate on doing it full time. Years ago, they had to quit in their 20s to go to work and rear a family. If you look at John Walker and Frank Shorter and Bill Rodgers, they're still competing and doing well. And they're all over 30."

Farmer brought Coghlan along as a club runner in Ireland, and when Coghlan was in high school, American colleges began to take notice. Villanova, where Irish runner Ron Delany had starred and Coach Jumbo Elliott had made the university renowned for its track program, offered him a scholarship only one week before he had to begin his freshman year.

Despite his prominence in the mile, Coghlan actually uses it as a training run for the longer 5,000-meter race. He says that 5,000 is his natural distance and that Elliott had converted him to a miler at Villanova to help him build strength and speed for the longer races.

Running for Ireland, Coghlan finished fourth in the 5,000-meter race in Moscow



Eamonn Coghlan, reacting when his indoor mile world-record time of 3:50.6 was flashed on the scoreboard in San Diego Feb. 20, 1980.

during the 1980 Olympics. "It's the only time I've ever been beaten at that distance," he said. Part of his disappointment: Ireland has not won an Olympic gold in track since Delany won the 1,500 meters in 1956 (in 1976 in Montreal, Coghlan finished fourth in the 1,500).

In preparation for 1984, Coghlan will mix a few 5,000-meter races with his miles. On Feb. 4, in a meet in Toronto, he will skip the mile to challenge Alberto Salazar for the 5,000.

"There still will be a lot of mile races around for me to build my leg strength and speed," Coghlan said. He added: "That's what hurt most about not being able to run." He added, "Seeing someone break your record and not being able to do anything about it. Now, I can prevent someone from breaking it, but if he does, I can see that he still finishes second."

So, at 42, he seemed a reasonable choice for the Supercup. Seemed, past tense — for at well past the 11th hour, Casarin had been removed from the match, his place taken by the non-Spanish-speaking Belgian Alexis Ponnet. Why?

Thereby hangs a singularly Italian tale.

Casarín had originally been chosen for Wednesday's final despite being indefinitely suspended by his own referees' federation in Italy pending an inquiry into a newspaper interview in which he reportedly impeded malleability to some of his colleagues.

"I wouldn't put my hand in the fire for all referees," he was quoted as saying. "One or two might well allow themselves to be bought." And, deplored the "conspiracy of silence" that encouraged 30-year-old players to behave like children, Casarin added that these refs who built up acquaintanceships with club owners and who would otherwise "never be so rich."

Hot stuff, even without names. However, the Casarin affair hasn't yet the flavor of past Italian re-

Some Fine Italian Handiwork

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The Italian influence, its aroma of corruption and conspiracy never completely stifled, is bound to pervade soccer now that Rome has custody of the World Cup.

How can we avoid looking inside the champion's household? How could we ignore the implications of a nation using the ultimate (and, to reiterate, deserved) victory as an excuse to pardon culprits of the 1979 betting scandal? And how dare we forget that the system that rules on the field — and influences the game's laws off it — was less than two years ago caught debasing the ethics of child's play by entering an average player under a false name in an international tournament for 14-year-olds?

All 38 first-class refs sued him for libel for stating in a magazine that all Italian referees were "either conditioned or corrupted." Lord forgive him, the good man confessed in private conver-

ROB HUGHES

sations the names of clubs — but virtually on the steps of the libel court he recanted, withdrew his allegations and was pardoned by the withdrawal of the charges against him. He drove away in his BMW to consult the bevy of rich and pretty girls who helped him run a kind of Samaritan's service.

Whether Casarin, a mere signore, can ultimately call on such lofty protective powers remains to be seen. By tacit implication, he may have just lost a friend in high office.

Dr. Artemio Franchi, president of UEFA (the European soccer authority) and also chairman of FIFA's refereeing committee, cannot have been oblivious to Casarin's dilemma in Italy nor to his having been chosen to referee UEFA's showpiece. Therefore he must have endorsed Casarin's selection, although the retraction was ultimately also Franchi's choice.

Franchi is too much the diplomat to say a word on almost anything controversial (he will almost certainly deny that observation); hence his silence earlier this month when in Florence, where he lives, one Italy Alodi returned to prominence as director-controller of the local club Fiorentina.

Silent the silver head of Europe, an soccer may be, but there are others who will explode at Alodi's swift return, not to mention his boast that will be Fiorentina more powerful than Juventus inside two years and then will move back into the Italian FA.

Florence may not be Rome, but Alodi is to Alodi as oil to water.

Among the countless attempts at explaining it, the most sustained and convincing remains what Alodi calls a smear campaign by writer Brian Glanville. For more than a decade Glanville has printed stories naming Alodi as the Mr. Fix-it of Italian soccer, "friend of referees and selected journalists, master of the transfer market, owner of a splendid art collection, failed professional player and a man without coaching background who rises to the £20,000-a-year post of the national coaching center."

All of that is polite banter compared to Glanville's published contention that Alodi, the general manager of Juventus in 1973 and before that secretary of Internazionale of Milan, was the central figure behind several well-documented allegations of bribery or attempted bribery of Italian referees.

In the face of evidence, statements and paperwork concerning an attempt to persuade a Portuguese referee to favor Juventus against Derby County in the 1973 European Cup, Alodi has never carried out his threat to sue. And now, in the neighborhood of world soccer's second most powerful administrator, he is back in power.

The Italian scenario may never change, but this time around the international game cannot afford to ignore serious accusations, past and present; ironically, the triumph of last summer assures that Casarin cannot simply be forgotten two years and then will move back into the Italian FA.

Michels Is Reported Top Candidate To Coach Soccer's 'Team America'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Rinus Michels, former coach of the Dutch national soccer team that made the 1974 World Cup finals, is the leading candidate to become coach of Team America, according to Tuesday's editions of the Washington Post. Michels currently is coaching in Cologne.

Other candidates reportedly include Eddie Firmani, former coach of the New York Cosmos, and Josef Venglos, a former coach of the Czechoslovak national team.

The Team America coach to be chosen by the executive committee of the U.S. Soccer Federation will be given the responsibility of selecting players for the team, which will join the North American Soccer League this year.

The team will represent the United States in the 1986 World Cup and, if allowed, in the 1984 Olympic Games (eligibility will depend on an International Olympic Committee ruling, expected soon).

on whether to allow professionals to compete in Olympic soccer).

Under an arrangement reached last week among the federation, the NASL and its players association, any club in the league can be required to surrender up to three players who are U.S. citizens. For every player a club loses, Team America will pay it \$50,000; it will also pay that player's contract and relocation fee.

Although participation in the new venture by the league's 11 other teams is compulsory, players selected to try out are not required to do so. Fifty players will be invited to a camp starting Feb. 1 in Tampa, Fla., and 20 will make up the final squad.

The team is to prepare for World Cup and Olympic competition by playing a full 30-game NASL schedule, with home games at Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium in Washington. It will also play 10 to 20 games against foreign national teams and others.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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OBSERVER

The New Backbone

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — With the United States moving inexorably from an industrial economy to a service economy, sentimentalists may shed a tear for the passing of the blue-collar worker, for he will soon be as extinct as the farmer.

As a boy in the country I once heard people say, "The farmer is the backbone of America."

This was in the 1930s. Now most of their farms are planted with suburban housing and shopping malls, or operated by corporations as food factories, and on presidential election nights nobody sits up until dawn any more waiting for the farm vote to come in, because there isn't enough of it to matter.

By the 1940s the backbone of America was the blue-collar worker. He was the man who produced for America. Along with Rosie the Riveter, who wore slacks and a smock, the blue-collar worker had made the great engines of destruction that won World War II.

In an industrial economy, you wore a blue collar and went to the mill and made something.

There was always a service economy, though, even when the farmer was the backbone of America. There was the barber who cut your hair and the telephone operator who answered at the central switchboard when you cranked the wall phone. Services were a necessary support for the backbone, but the notion that services would someday become the backbone would never have occurred to the blue-collar worker.

Well, here we are, and how rapidly the world turns upside down. The daily stories of devastation in American industry emphasize that many, many unemployed blue-collar workers can expect never to return to blue-collar jobs again. The jobs will cease to exist as the industrial economy shrinks and the service economy expands.

To survive, the blue-collar worker will have to change shirts and master the skills of the service economy. Not so easy anymore, at least for people who have spent their lives making things.

Whereas the blue-collar worker went down to the mill and made something, the service-economy worker goes to the office and talks

on the telephone and works a computer.

If you've grown up with the idea that national wealth results from making things, it is difficult to adjust not only to the elegant new electronic tools of the service company, but also to the idea that national wealth can result from making nothing but money.

Yet this is the reality at the base of the service economy. Most of the industrial products once the pride of American factories can now be made more cheaply in more backward countries, which lag a generation behind the old Western powers economically. Even Japanese steelmakers are suffering from competition with Southeast Asian and Korean steel, as U.S. car makers are suffering from competition with Japan.

In America the business of making things is left more and more to other things while the business of making money tends more and more toward providing services with ever-increasing efficiency. The backbone of this new economy is not a human symbol, as the farmer and the blue-collar worker was, but the computer.

It is the computer that arranges for your rental car to be available when you want it, the computer that makes your airline reservations, the computer that handles your telephone calls, the computer that renders your bills and shifts your money from bank to creditor and enables you to buy dinner without carrying cash.

There are still a few services the computer can't provide yet. It still can't give you a haircut or feed the baby at 2 a.m., but it can be a big help if you need a complicated piece of surgery.

Martin said that there are other whip manufacturers in the country, but claims "only we still do it the Westfield way, the quality way. The others make a cheaper, simpler whip."

In the mid-1800s, Westfield produced up to 95 percent of all the whips in the United States.

They were "made by a hundred processes and of materials from the ends of the earth and the depths of the sea," bragged the Yankee peddlers who carried the city's wares across the country.

One whip was described as a "genuine English Holly, with natural knots, a dog knee stalk, fine

on the telephone and works a computer.

Westfield, Massachusetts — This tidy, little manufacturing city in southern Massachusetts used to be known as the "Whip Capital of the World."

Even today, this city in the midst of rolling farmland clings to its old title. Among the businesses in town are "Whip City Auto," "Whip City Driving School," "Whip City Tool and Die Corp.," "Whip City Tire Co." and "Ye Old Whip Cafe."

Until the early 20th century, 37 manufacturers produced several million buggy whips a year — until Henry Ford came along. Today, this city of 30,000 about 15 miles west of Springfield has only one whip factory.

The Westfield Whip Co., owned by a former mayor, Harold J. Martin, is a latecomer to the trade, but turns out several hundred thousand whips a year, mostly for harness racing.

"There is still a need for whips. A lot of people don't know that, particularly those who haven't seen a horse in a while," said Martin, a crusty, old former newspaperman. He founded the firm in 1945, while unemployed. Today, about a dozen workers produce whips in a 100-year-old brick factory on the Westfield River.

"It was supposed to have been a stopgap, but I'm still here," Martin said. "When I first came to Westfield, I didn't even know they made whips here." By 1948, his few remaining competitors had closed their doors. But Martin says that his company cannot keep up with the demand.

Martin said that there are other whip manufacturers in the country, but claims "only we still do it the Westfield way, the quality way. The others make a cheaper, simpler whip."

In the mid-1800s, Westfield produced up to 95 percent of all the whips in the United States.

They were "made by a hundred processes and of materials from the ends of the earth and the depths of the sea," bragged the Yankee peddlers who carried the city's wares across the country.

One whip was described as a "genuine English Holly, with natural knots, a dog knee stalk, fine

rabbit bitten, 3/4-inch, with a sterling silver ferrule."

Martin also produces a variety of driving and riding whips, and what is called a lung whip, the kind used by circus animal trainers. He said that his whips, either custom-made ones, range in price from \$13 to \$18.

Although there are different processes for making different whips, they all start off with a core of some flexible material, such as rawhide or fiberglass.



Michael McAndrews, The Hartford Courant

Braiding of whips is now done by machine.

such materials as whalebone, catgut, bull hide, fossil gun, lime wood, elephant tusk, flax raffia and precious stones and jewels. Catalogs advertised whips in the late 1800s for 25 cents to \$2.

For a few customers Westfield also produced custom-made whips, such as the silver-encrusted one made for Henry Clay in the mid-19th century.

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the mid-1800s, the core of some whips was whalebone. In some processes, strips of raffia are glued around the core, machine finished, then wound with thread.

Some historians say the industry here began in the early 1800s when a farmer, Joseph Jokes, tired of his neighbors' breaking off hickory branches on his farm to coax their horses, so he began making and selling crude whips of wood and horsehide.

But the title of "Father of the Whip Industry" has been bestowed upon Hiram Hill of Windsor, Connecticut, who was brought to Westfield in the early 19th century to improve the industry. Before Hill introduced "modern" machinery, Westfield women used to braid whips at home by hand.

Those famous whips were touted as the product that made America move faster.

"A real snapping, curling licking was never possible with the maximum of sting and maximum of wound until Westfield produced whips," it was reported in one magazine of the time.

The one problem Westfield's last whip maker has had over the years has been a shortage of quality rawhide, which has forced the company to turn to fiberglass during the last decade.

"I don't know why the quality of the hides has been so bad. Some people say it has to do with an additive [to feed] that is used in the stockyards. It fattens the beef, but fattens the hide as well," Martin said.

He said, however, that he recently found a source of quality rawhide somewhere in the West that he would not divulge.

After World War I, some whip companies turned to making golf clubs, while others began manufacturing bicycles. As more and more automobiles began rolling off Ford's assembly lines, there was a popular saying that "Nothing, including Confederate money, is quite as worthless as stock in a buggy whip factory."

Not for Martin, however. This year "we'll be shipping rawhide whips to harness racers in Europe, as well as Australia and New Zealand," he said. "The harness industry has a real need for quality whips."

Vatican Art Preview

Nancy Reagan got a private tour of Vatican art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, escorted by Cardinal Terence Cooke, and called the exhibit "truly, truly spectacular." The U.S. first lady and the archbishop of New York viewed the collection of 237 sculptures, paintings, tapestries and other art works on loan from the Vatican museums in the first major exhibition of Vatican art ever sent abroad. The exhibit, now on view for museum members only, will be open to the public beginning Feb. 26.

It was a long time coming, but former Private James S. Bumgarner, a product of Britain's 1960s pop music boom, grew into one of the world's top rock bands but Jagger, now 40, has branched out into acting.

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Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, a distinguished British chemist, has been awarded the highest honor of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Tass said Hodgkin, 72, was awarded one of two 1982 Mikhail Lomonosov gold medals for "outstanding achievements in biochemistry and crystallography." The other medal was awarded to the Soviet physicist Yuli Khariton for his research in several scientific fields, including nuclear physics. Tass said Hodgkin won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1964 in recognition of her work in determining the structure of important chemical compounds, in particular antibiotics, penicillin and vitamin B-12, by using X-ray technology.

She retired from a research professorship at Oxford in 1977. V.S. Naipaul has been awarded the Jerusalem Prize for writings that celebrate "the freedom of the individual in society," the prize committee announced. Trinbago-born Naipaul is regarded as one of the finest English-language writers and scholars of the Third World. Among novels cited by the committee was "Guerrillas," which was singled out as a portrait of the debilitating effect of terrorism on a Caribbean society.

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Mick Jagger said in an interview that the Rolling Stones would have to break up but predicted that this would happen slowly. "It's going to have to break up. It can't go on like an old comedy act," the British group's lead singer told the Sun

newspaper of London. "The band has done what it set out to do. I don't know what goals are left."

The Stones, a product of Britain's 1960s pop music boom, grew into one of the world's top rock bands but Jagger, now 40, has branched out into acting.

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Harnessing the Demand for Whips

By William Cockerham

The Hartford Courant

WESTFIELD, Massachusetts — This tidy, little manufacturing city in southern Massachusetts used to be known as the "Whip Capital of the World."

Even today, this city in the midst of rolling farmland clings to its old title. Among the businesses in town are "Whip City Auto," "Whip City Driving School," "Whip City Tool and Die Corp." and "Ye Old Whip Cafe."

Until the early 20th century, 37 manufacturers produced several million buggy whips a year — until Henry Ford came along. Today, this city of 30,000 about 15 miles west of Springfield has only one whip factory.

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